

APPOINTMENT.—Hon. Wm. M. Meredith, of Philadelphia, has been appointed by Gov. Curtin Attorney General, in place of S. A. Purviance, whose resignation we published last week.

It is rumored that the reason of the resignation of Mr. Purviance, was the granting of a pardon by the Governor to a convict, without consulting the Attorney General.

HISTORY OF SCANDINAVIA, by Prof. Paul C. Slading, of Copenhagen, Prof. of Scandinavian language and literature in the New York University. E. H. Butler & Co., Phila., p. 458.—We have received from the author a copy of this work, the fourth edition of which has just been published; but we have not yet had an opportunity to read it, and if we had we should feel incompetent to write a critical notice of it. Suffice it to say, that it has received the highest commendations from some of the most eminent literary men in the country.—Prof. Slading, as a native of the country of which he writes, has brought to the task not only a highly cultivated mind, but an ardent patriotism, which has made it a "labor of love" as well as of duty, and his work opens an interesting field of research to those who would study the early history and character of these old sea kings of the North, who once controlled the destinies of England, and even penetrated to this continent, centuries before its discovery by Columbus.

SEIZURE OF ARMS AT CHAMBERSBURG, MD. A member of the Duquesne Greys, writing to the Pittsburgh Dispatch, from "Camp Kennedy," Baltimore county, on the evening of June 1st, says:

"Hurray for us! We have got forty-nine muskets in our possession, which we seized at the Military Academy at Chambersburg, Carroll county, Maryland. We started on our journey Thursday evening at nine o'clock, A. M. We were told the distance was about sixteen miles, but found that it was twenty miles. When about eight miles out we met with a six horse wagon, and the men took turns at riding; it was the roughest and ugliest road I ever was on. We were, though, very comfortable stopping, and arrived in night of the village at half-past three o'clock, A. M. The men were rested until daylight, when we marched for the Academy, which we soon reached, and were halted in front of the building. Captain Kennedy knocked at the door, and asked for the Principals, who came down shortly. Captain K. soon made him aware of the object of his mission. The Principals, however, told us what to do, but, after taking one or two looks at the array of talent drawn up before him, he concluded to give them up. The guns were soon brought out, and Capt. Kennedy wrote a receipt for them, something after this fashion:

"Taken from the Military Academy, at Chambersburg, by order of the United States Government, forty-nine muskets."
"Each man shouldered an extra musket, and marched back to the wagon, where they were deposited, and at which we were waiting. We arrived at the paper mills of Mr. Camp, within eight miles from camp, at 8 A. M., where we set down to a splendid breakfast, kindly furnished by Mr. Louck. After a short rest we started for camp, which we arrived about 12 M., having travelled about forty miles in fifty hours, without stopping except for breakfast. Captain K., Lieut. Collier and several of the men walked all the way.

THE GREAT GUN "UNION." For several months a force of mechanics have been engaged at Fort Pitt works, at Pittsburgh, in the casting of a great gun of upwards of twenty-five tons, designed to be mounted on Fort Sumner. Being completed, the gun was transported on a massive platform car, via the Central Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railways, and reached Bolton Depot on Sunday last, about noon. A detachment of one hundred men was despatched by Col. Lewis from the regiment to guard the gun from injury. It was taken to the Camden station by locomotive to be forwarded to Washington city. The weight of the gun is 62,000 pounds. The dimensions are—length sixteen feet, in diameter two feet across the mouth, and four feet three inches at the end. The bore is one foot in diameter and will accommodate a ball of the Minnie style of six hundred pounds. It is what is called a rifled gun. Major Knapp, one of the proprietors of the works, superintended its transportation.

GOV. ANDREW ON THE WAR. Gov. Andrew of Mass., in a letter to Gen. Walbridge, New-York, approving the General's policy of enlisting half a million of men for the war, says:

"The day of compromise with treason has irrevocably passed, and the day of absolute victory shall be a good day to come. If we fight for a century. There is a perfect unanimity of sentiment in Massachusetts. Party names and party creeds are utterly ignored and forgotten. The preservation of the Union, the honor of the Republic, and the complete and solemn extinction of traitors are the catholic religion of us all. And it is a religion of mercy. We have always been impressed with the wisdom of Washington, who when advised that two thousand men would suffice to quell Shay's Rebellion, replied: "Then I will send fifteen thousand." There can be no mistake about that.

The London Times on Jeff Davis' Message. The London Times of the 22d ultimo publishes Jeff Davis' message to the Southern Congress entire, and closes an editorial comment upon it in the following language:

"Mr. Davis, while making a studious display of moderation, in the course of his address, is perfectly aware that his theories depend for acceptance on the rifles of his fellow citizens. The tribune which denounces and arraigns international law is usually a stern one. If the north prevails, it will prove that the Union was a nationality, if the South makes good its independence, it will prove that the Union was a partnership during pleasure.
"This is what has to be decided, and we must wait the event. For the present there is no indication of a peaceful issue. The secession of the border States seems to have been hastened rather than delayed by the favorable preparations at the North. Tennessee and Arkansas are said to have gone over. The former is a good addition to our resources of the South; the latter is comparatively little weight. Virginia and North Carolina are preparing for the war which must take place on their borders, while Kentucky still remains neutral, though the Government is said to be in correspondence with the secessionists.
"On the other hand, the enthusiasm of the North is as great as ever, and the first movements of the Government are all directed to the fall of the year, when it is to be expected by a standing army of 100,000.

Our old town, Tins, Rosen has been appointed one of the U. S. Wagon Mas-

PROGRESS OF THE WAR!

The rapid concentration of troops at Chambersburg, Fort Sumner, and other points, leaves us no longer in doubt that the time has arrived when the Government is prepared to crush the treason of the South wherever it may raise its hydra-head; and vindicate the honor and dignity of the Union. In a crisis so remarkable, the present filled with anxiety, the future teeming with startling events, it becomes our duty as a public journalist, to spread before our readers whatever relates to this all-important subject, to the exclusion of many other matters, which, in a time of peace, would claim our attention.

We resume then, from last week, a condensed report of events as they have transpired.

MONDAY. A fight took place on Saturday morning, at the village of Fairfax, which was quite a brilliant affair. A body of United States cavalry under Lieutenant Tompkins, accompanied by three or four officers of the New York Fifth regiment, as volunteers, while reconnoitering in that direction, fell in with the pickets of the rebels. After challenging them and driving them back, they rushed at a charge through the village, and were fired at from hotels, houses, and from behind fences as they passed. Returning they were met by three general detachments of the rebels, who had turned out into the streets, one of them having a field piece. The cavalry cut their way through, killing twenty-seven of the rebels and making prisoners of five. The United States troops had only one man killed, one missing, and four wounded, among whom was Lieutenant Tompkins himself.

Jeff Davis has arrived at Richmond, and we learn from the Enquirer of that city, had well received. He was accompanied by Wigfall and Toombs. He made the following speech to the rebel soldiers:

"My friends and fellow citizens: I am deeply impressed with the kindness of your manifestation. I look upon you as the last best hope of liberty, and in our liberty none is our constitutional government to be preserved. Upon your strong right arm depends the bright light of our country, and, in asserting the birthright to which you were born, you are to remember that life and blood are nothing as compared to the great interests you have at stake. (Cheers.)
"It may be that you have not long been trained, and that you have much to learn of the art of war; but I know that there beats in the breasts of southern sons a determination never to surrender—a determination never to go home but to tell a tale of honor. (Cheers.)
"I never! and applause.) Though great may be the disparity of numbers, give us a fair field and a free fight, and the southern banner will float in triumph everywhere. (Cheers.) The country relies upon you. Upon you rests the hopes of our people; and I have only to say, my friends, that to the last we will stand by you in wholly your own. (Tremendous cheers.)

A dispatch received Sunday night says that the company of cavalry made another raid upon Fairfax and recaptured their comrades who had been left there and were about to be hung. Young Washington, one of the rebels seized, has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States.

General Patterson has arrived at Chambersburg, and been handsomely received.—Captain McMullen's rangers had also arrived, and were stationed at the outposts. The U. S. Troop are in good health and spirits.

Three whaling vessels have been captured and taken into New Orleans by the privateer Calhoun.

The rebels at Montgomery, Ala., are preparing to remove their capital to Richmond. Skirmishes at the outposts of our forces in Virginia either seem to be very frequent, or else some of the parties are busily engaged in exaggerating very trifling affairs.

A skirmish took place on the Potomac on Saturday morning, in consequence of another attempt of the rebels to seize the ferry boat opposite Williamsport. A company of forty volunteers from the regiment fired upon them, which resulted in a fight which lasted an hour, in which several of the rebels were wounded, and the boat remained in possession of the loyal men.

The rebel batteries at Aquia creek, Va., have been twice severely bombarded. In the second attack the depot buildings were destroyed and ten or twelve rebel troops killed; without any loss on our side.

TUESDAY. At Alexandria quiet reigns, and women and children are gradually returning, as the disorderly New York Zouaves have been removed and the town is in the hands of the Pennsylvanians.

Of the seven new steam sloops of war to be built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, to be named the Junata and Tascara.—The first is to be built at Boston and Portsmouth.

There are now fifteen U. S. naval vessels in the Gulf, twelve on the Atlantic coast, and ten in the Chesapeake and Potomac. Capt. Richie writes that there are privateers in the Pacific, and that he has taken all the precautions against them in his power.

By the steamer Prince Albert, at St. John's from Liverpool, we have later news from Europe. Cassius M. Clay has written a brief but strong letter to the London Times. He says that the revolted States can and will be subdued; that it is England's interest to be on good terms with the United States, and if she does not she may suffer.

Col. Yale's first Penn'a., and the 14th and 15th from Lancaster, have arrived at Chambersburg, making thirteen full regiments there.

Brigadier General Thomas, of the regular army, has arrived at Chambersburg, and will lead the advanced brigade, to which the Scott Legion will be attached. McMullen's Rangers will be the forlorn hope, supported by the Legion.

Three battalions of regular flying artillery were expected. The general belief at Chambersburg is that Harper's Ferry will be evacuated by the rebels, as they are evidently leading cars and wagons with baggage, as if preparing to move. The roads through Western Maryland will be closed and guarded to-day, and prominent rebel spies arrested. The whole army will be inspected to-day.

A forward movement will be made soon.—The captain of the local troops at Williamsport, Md., has asked it, and says that the rebel regiment quartered there has retreated, but that all the ferries are guarded by cavalry.

General Lyon has appointed Colonel Blair to the command of the St. Louis Arsenal and Captain Cole to the command of the battery on Duncan's Island, where all boats were rigorously examined. On Saturday the sixth Missouri regiment of volunteers was sworn in at St. Louis for the war.

From Fort Sumner we have a statement that a Troy company of volunteers, sent on a scouting expedition, had been surrounded and captured by five hundred rebels.

No new levy of troops is contemplated by the War Department at Washington.

DEATH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS. The death of this eminent statesman would at any time have been esteemed a national calamity. But particularly at this juncture, when the country has pressing need of all her good and great men, will the loss of Stephen A. Douglas fall like an avalanche upon the American people, and fill every patriotic heart with unfeigned sorrow and regret.

Being, as he was, a true type and representative of the great North West in the councils of the nation, his power, had he lived, would have been felt for those things which might ultimately "make for peace."

Although Mr. Lincoln's most staunch and able political opponent, there has been that degree of magnanimity in his great mind, and the Administration, which itself bespoke him the possessor of a great mind; and when the Administration, in plundering minds and sub treasuries, attacking the forts, arsenals and navy-yards, when State after State withdrew from the Union, and our little army and navy was in danger of being demoralized and broken up, by the resignation and desertion of men who had been supported in ease and luxury, Mr. Douglas was not slow in denouncing his condemnation of the rebels, and boldly and manfully declared his intention of supporting the Administration even to the shedding of his blood.

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"Americans will read how he maintained the English side of the controversy, before an English audience, and Englishmen will not despair of the future of the great republic, if the contest is to be for free soil and the extension of slave territory. That, at least, was the original ground of the quarrel and cause of secession, and so circumstantial as to cause me to sympathize with the South. Yet, while Dr. McClinton was speaking, the news arrived, not only that the North and South were at enmity, but that the English side of the quarrel was being maintained by the hundred thousand against each other, but that the border States, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, had at that crisis refused to support either of the contending parties, and the Federal Government against the planting States. Whatever our honored friends may have felt, he allowed no shade of sadness or misgiving to appear in the presence of Englishmen, though the English meeting, at any rate, could be relied on as the friend of his country and of his Church.

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This was an error. It has a sandy foundation, and the idea of a government built upon it—when the storm came and the wind blew—fell! Our new government is founded on exactly opposite ideas; its foundations are laid, its corner stone rests upon the great truth that the negro is not equal to the white man; that slavery, subordination to the white race, is his natural and moral condition. This, our new government, is the first in the history of the world based upon this great physical, philosophical and moral truth."

Thus, according to Mr. Stephens, the enslavement of the African, and the perpetuation of that slavery, is the foundation and the chief corner-stone of the Southern Confederacy, while all who adhere to the Constitution of the United States and unite in its maintenance are denominated "insane fanatics." It will be seen that the great point at issue between the North and South is freedom and slavery.

DEPARTURE OF OUR VOLUNTEERS.—On Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, our three companies, under Captains Henderson, Todd and McCartney, left this, for Camp Wayne, at West Chester. The companies were not quite full, but will be soon raised to the war standard by new enlistments.

These companies are composed of the very best men in our country, taken from every avocation and pursuit, and, in the fortunes of war they are called upon to face the boasted chivalry of the South, we hope the elegant and punctilious gentry of that region will not complain of being pitted against the "mercenary hirelings" of the North.

The Fencibles, just before leaving, were presented with an elegant satin bag, mounted with gold fringe and tassels, having inscribed on its folds, the motto "May God Defend the Right." The bag was a gift from Mrs. J. W. Henderson.

As the companies were drawn up in line, preparatory to embarking, the little girls from several of our public schools appeared at Mr. Hamilton's door, with a neat little flag, having inscribed on it the words "God and our country," which was presented with the following address, which was repeated by Capt. Henderson:

"TO THE VOLUNTEERS. The girls of the Borough of Carlisle, desire to express to you on leaving your homes, the interest we feel in the successful issue of the noble cause which you go forth to defend, at the hazard of your health and lives. We have no fears that your bravery and courage will fail to bear all the strains and stripes in the hour of conflict, if you should be called to the battle field.

The best-wishes of the young girls of your own town go with you. Our hopes and prayers accompany you. May this cheer you amidst the trials and privations of the soldier's life. "None but the brave deserve the fair." Take this our little flag as a token of our best wishes, these wreaths of flowers—we wish them to you, our brave volunteers, in the expectation that if an opportunity is afforded you, that on your return you will deliver wreaths of laurel.

The train then moved off, the welkin rang with oft-repeated cheers, and though tears of anguish, unexpressed, were wrung from fond mothers and loving wives, parting with their best beloved, the universal feeling was that no sacrifice was too great, to save our country from the impious hands raised for its destruction.

To our old comrades, we would say that though a sense of duty impels us to remain at our post here for a time, we hope yet to have the pleasure of grasping each hand, and taking off wounded place in the ranks. And now through the hot tears that blot the page upon which we write, we would say to each man a hearty God speed, and may the blessing and protection of the "Father of us all" ever rest and abide with you.

EMORY CHURCH.—We learn that Dr. H. M. Johnson has accepted the invitation of the members of this church to become their pastor as a temporary supply. The afternoon service, during the summer, will commence at 6 o'clock.

UNION.—Take notice that the Union Fire Company will meet at their hall on Thursday evening, June 13. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted. S. D. HAMPTON, Sec'y.

THE SUMNER RIFLES.—A letter from Wilson Venard, a member of Capt. Knapp's company, dated at Camp Longnecker, Wednesday, June 6th, says, "we are ordered to leave here to-morrow morning, for Chambersburg, to join Gen. Patterson's command. If this be true, the Sumner's will have an opportunity to see their numerous friends and relatives, if only long enough to say good bye.

Since the above was in type, the command has passed through. They arrived here with the 9th regiment, to which they are attached, about 4 o'clock this morning. They are in excellent spirits, and have not a man on the sick list.

FIRE.—On Thursday evening last, the back-building of a small house in North St., belonging to and occupied by a colored man by the name of Buchanan, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was given, and the Union engine arriving promptly, soon succeeded in extinguishing the flames, before any material damage had been done. The fire was communicated from the stove pipe.

An accident occurred during the fire, by which Wm. S. Moyer, the pipe-sman of the Union, was thrown from the roof, his feet catching on the hose. His head was cut badly, and his ankle sprained, but beyond that he is unharmed.

A DECIDED SKILL.—On Monday morning last, the word being passed around that a number of recruits from the Barracks were to leave for New Mexico, and the large train confirming the report, a number of our gentlemen of leisure got on the cars at the depot, with the intention of riding to the gas house, where the embarkation was to take place.

When the train reached the gas house, no disposition to leaving the speed was evinced, and as they went flying by, at a rate which rendered the feat of a leap from the platform a little too hazardous for the major portion of the party, the consternation and dismay depicted on the lengthened visages would have "made a dog laugh."

The end was not yet. When the sniffling conductor came around with his polite inquiry for "tickets," our friends were found minus, and what was worse, only of about fifty who had left home so suddenly, only nine were found with the requisite funds to pay their fare.

The conductor informed them, that as Chambersburg was a "break stopping" place, he would take them that far, but that they must not expect to get home on the same easy terms. Some protracted private conversations, others waited for the afternoon train, while the residue wended their sorrowful way on foot, musing on the uncertainty of doubtful fortunes, and all have arrived at last, sadder, but wiser men.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—As the train containing the 13th regiment, was passing through town, at a late hour on Tuesday, a man was seen to fall from the platform of one of the cars. He struck his head violently on the paved street, cutting it badly, and producing congestion of the brain. He was carried into the Mansion House, where through the administration of some restoratives by Dr. Smith, he slowly returned to consciousness. We visited him this (Wednesday) morning, and found him much improved. His name is Martin Kane, from Pittsburgh, and belongs to company I 13th regiment.—He knows nothing of how the accident occurred; having gone to sleep on leaving Harrisburg, and not waking until he found himself lying in the Mansion House.

DRUMMED OUT.—The Court Martial which sat at Carlisle Barracks some two weeks ago, sentenced three deserters to be flogged, branded, and drummed out of the service. The sentence was executed on Tuesday last, when they were led to the gun-carriage, received thirty lashes, and were escorted out of the garrison, in the presence of the entire command, to the tune of the "rogue's march."

"Tared and feathered And kicked to the Death, Because they were deserters."

HOUSE CLEANING.—We once read some advice to people about to move; perhaps a slight alteration to suit the season may not be inapplicable at the present time.

In the first place, don't "clean house." But if this advice comes too late, don't keep the house in confusion a month, a week is long enough to exist in chaos.

Don't undertake to "clean up" generally; if you do you will probably put your husband's best coat in the rag-bag, and burn the receipts along with the old newspapers, just to get them out of the way.

Don't feed your household on cold beans and lukewarm tea, or condemn them to sleep in floor-beds, merely because you happen to be "cleaning house."

Send your husband about his business early in the morning, as he will only be in the way.

Even if you are a small woman, convince every one that you are the director of affairs, and if you hear anything jangle, don't look round until you have counted twenty. Be resigned to whatever may happen, and remember that as everything else comes to an end, so also does "cleaning house."

THE FORT SUMNER GARRISON AT CHAMBERSBURG.—Capt. Doubleday, with two companies comprising the Fort Sumner Garrison, passed through this place about 12 o'clock on Monday night last.

They are thoroughly recruited and are ready and anxious for the fray. Depend upon it a good account of them will be given, when the little affair at Harper's Ferry comes off.—Late as was the hour, a large